NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VOL. XXIII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1845. [No. 46.

FOREIGN DISCUSSIONS ON AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

[The following extracts are from the London Agricultural Gazette. Of the applicability of any of the remarks to our own country, we leave our readers to decide;—and we would observe here, as the opportunity is fitting, that it is no easy matter for the editor of a strictly agricultural paper, to select, invariably, such reading for his patrons, as will be sure to minister to their gratification or to promote their interests.]

Wakefield Farmers' Club.—At the late annual meeting of this Club, Mr Brakenridge read a paper on the Causes of Failure in Clover Crops. These causes, he suggested, might arise—1st, From the exhaustion in the soil of the food upon which clover chiefly depend; and this may, in some degree, arise from clover being too frequently sown upon the same land. 2d. It may be attributable to the careless manner in which clover seeds are too frequently sown upon fallow wheats, without any preparation, by which much of the seed is lost in the deep fissures, or destroyed by the heat of the sun, or by cold and wet. 3d. By turning in sheep or young beasts to depasture upon the young clover in the autumn of the first year, by which plants are so weakened as to be unable to stand the frost, wet, and cold of the succeeding winter. 4th. From the luxuriance of the grain crops under which the clover has been sown, by which the plants of young clover are weakened, and left with slight root-hold.

Remedies suggested.—First cause: Application of lime or gypsum, in the calcined state, potash, and sulphuric acid; plowing deep every time the land is fallowed, so as to bring up a portion of the subsoil, to be pulverised and incorporated with the surface soil by atmospheric action, and by culture; laying clay upon, or drilling clay ashes into, very light soils. 2d cause: Harrowing before sowing the clover seed, so as to fill up the fissures, and prepare a bed of fresh mould in which the seeds can vegetate. Rolling after sowing, except in open grounds, which should also be rolled before sowing. 3d and 4th causes—Abstaining from turning in stock upon the clover in the autumn, and from rolling with a sharp roller, that is, a heavy roller of small diameter.

Subsequently, a variety of opinions were expressed by the members present; all agreeing that rolling is one great means of preserving the young clover plant during winter; in confirmation of which it was stated that on those parts of the field over which the carts had passed in taking off the grain crop, there the clover has afterwards been observed to be the best. The majority of the members seemed to incline to the opinion, that clover could not be grown to advantage more frequently than once in eight years; but others maintained that by the application of potash, lime, salt and gypsum, (which contain the chief mineral constituents of clover,) it might be grown successfully every four years.

Best Mode of Sowing Wheat and Quantity per acre.

Mr Johnson verbally introduced this subject for discussion. He recommended drilling, wherever it is practicable; and stated that he generally plows his clover leys only 3 or 4 inches deep, then rolls with a heavy roller, and harrows lightly, and afterwards drills from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, varying the quantity according to the quality of soil and other circumstances, but never sowing less than 2 bushels. He recommended this mode of sowing clover leys, (to which his observations were chiefly confined,) in preference to pressing and sowing broadcast.

Mr Charlesworth maintained that never less than 3 bushels ought to be sown; that he had found this to answer best on his farm, and had much rather find it necessary to harrow up part of his crop in spring, if too thick, than have too thin a crop. That he should much prefer a crop that *he* could smile at, than one which the world would laugh at.

Mr Moore was of opinion, that on good land, 1 1-2 bushel of seed is sufficient, as he had found on his own farm. He drills all his wheat, and sows 12 inches apart.

The result of the discussion was a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting, generally from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 bushels of wheat, according to the quality of land, is the most advisable quantity to be sown per acre.

Thorn Fences.

Mr Briggs volunteered a paper on thorn fences. He gave it as his opinion that the common Thorn formed the most effectual and economical fence; and recommended that the thorn plants should be at least five years old before being planted; that a trench should be first dug, about 18 inches deep, and the width of a common garden spade, in which 4 inches thick of good rotten manure should be laid, and covered with the top soil. Then cut the plants and set them 4 inches apart in a single row, leaving about 3 inches of the stem out of the ground. Afterwards, cut or clip the shoots made in the first year, both at the sides and within 10 inches from the ground, and perform the same operation each succeeding year, early in spring leaving the fence 6 inches higher at each clipping, by which means, in about eight years, a thick and impervious fence of upwards of 4 feet in height, will be obtained.

With regard to reclaiming or renovating old struggling Thorn-hedges, Mr Briggs recommended that old stems should be nicked and laid in a trench dug along the line of the fence, and in parts covered with soil; by which means the old buried stems will take root, and put up vigorous young shoots in a continuous line, and in a few years will form a good hedge, by adopting the same process of annual clipping as recommended with respect to the young fences. He also recommended that no living stems should be left as stakes, but that all not wanted for laying, should be cut down to the ground, by which means a thick bottom would be obtained.

Growing Wheat successively on the same Ground.

Mr Briggs, the hon. secretary of the Club, after some interesting observations on the importance of devoting more capital and labor to land, reverted to a paper which he read some months ago before the Club, on growing wheat successively on the same ground; and said that no doubt many experienced farmers had smiled at and ridiculed the idea, but the more he thought on the subject, the more he felt convinced of its feasibility. To show that he was supported in the idea by high authority, he mentioned that a friend of his, who attended the late meeting of the British Association, held at York, and had obtained an introduction to Liebig, had mentioned to him what Mr Briggs was attempting—that is, the successive growing of wheat. "Oh," said Liebig, "he will certainly succeed, if he restores to the land what he extracts." Mr B. also read a letter from the celebrated chemist, Professor Brande, in reference to the same subject, from which the following is an extract: "I am glad to find you setting the useful example of combining theoretical and experimental, with common practical agriculture. I am quite certain that if you persevere in the plan you have suggested, you must ultimately arrive at very important results. It appears to me absurd to say that it is impossible to cultivate the same crop upon the same soil for a succession of years. I have not the least doubt that it can be done, and will be done; and although I am not so sanguine as some upon the subject of chemical agriculture, and do not expect that its apparent progress will be so rapid as some have anticipated, I am convinced that much has been done, and that much is now doing, towards collecting materials for the foundation of gigantic improvements in the most ancient and most important of all the arts, and one, the scientific bearings of which have been so unaccountably misunderstood and neglected. It may require many years before great things are achieved, but I think that the march of science in that direction has now seriously been begun, and I cannot help surmising that the rotation of crops will, by and by, give way to systems of the kind you are now experimenting upon, and take their place among the vulgar errors of the present age." As a corroboration of the practicability of the plan, Mr Briggs mentioned that Mr Holt, of Horbury, had grown wheat on the same land for 23 out of a series of 25 years, and had obtained crops yielding never less than 39 bushels per acre.

Irrigation.

Mr Charnock read a paper on the Benefits of Irrigation, in which he brought forward various instances of the wonderful effects of irrigation, when properly conducted, especially in producing a luxuriant and rapid growth of grass, which might by this means, be cut three or four times during the year. In the course of the ensuing discussion, it was unanimously agreed that irrigation is a very useful measure; but that in all cases where the land is in any degree retentive of water, it is absolutely necessary to under-drain it thoroughly before adopting the process.

From the Albany Cultivator.

MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING EWES AND LAMBS.

Your private request that I should give you my experience in the management of breeding ewes, has been some time delayed. A full account would require too long a chapter for your paper. The accompanying notes are hastily and briefly given.

The nature and combinations of the various points and parts of the ram should of course be well considered, and impressed on the mind of the breeder, in order that he may always rear and preserve those animals to the greatest advantage, paying the strictest attention to build and constitution, and to the preservation of the quantity and quality of the fleece.

Ewes should be carefully selected before put to breeding. Choose such as are the most perfect, and that possess in the highest degree those properties or qualities which are wanted. If the ewes produce wool of a short staple, breed from a buck of a different character. A judicious selection as regards build, should also be attended to at the time they are turned to the ram, if it has not been done before.

Ewes of good age, and the best milkers, should be selected first for the ram, leaving the younger ones to be placed with him about ten days later. Sixty ewes are enough for a young ram, and one hundred and fifty to two hundred, may be put to an older one. The ram should be grained sometime previous to, and during service. Early lambing is mostly advantageous, where the circumstances of the farm will admit of it. In Vermont, the month of May is considered the best month for the lambs to drop. Ewes should have the wool well clipped away from the udders previous to the dropping of the lambs, and they will rear their lambs better to shear them as early in June as practicable, according to the weather. It has a tendency to dry up the milk, carrying their fleeces into the hot days.

Ewes should not be allowed to range in long pastures, while the lambs are young; forty, at this season, is as many as should be kept together, and if the flock is less, it would be better for various reasons. Ewes should be examined early in the morning, and see that the lambs just dropped are capable of sucking, which is commonly readily decided by the distension of the belly. When the lamb becomes chilled, it may be resuscitated by placing it in warm water, and next, rub it with cloths till dry; give him no milk until he calls for it, and then he may have all that nature requires, without injury: milk from a farrow cow is not suitable to feed young lambs. Ewes may give too little milk, especially when they drop their lambs very early in the spring. In such cases, it well pays to aid the lambs by milk fed from a bottle a few days. Their milk may be greatly increased by feeding them turnips, potatoes, or similar green food. Given to those that drop their lambs early, the growth of the lambs is greatly promoted, which is of much future importance, for when they are stunted at this early period of their existence, they never turn out so well afterward. With the root crops may be fed preserved after-grass or rowen; oats, corn, or oil-meal may be made use of for the winter food of breeding ewes. Red and white clover are of much consequence as spring food for breeding ewes. No sort of pinching sheep stock answers any good purpose; food in abundance should always be provided, and good water should always be at hand. Those ewes that first take the ram, it is profitable to mark off, that they may be early selected and extra care taken of the early lambs.

Merino ewes in good order, are apt to give a plenty of milk, and will take care of their lambs. In case she does not own her lambs, shut her into a small pen and make her stand to suckle the lamb a few times, which will generally bring her to her natural affection. Some recommend tying up the ewes and let a dog bark at them, which frightens them into obedience and affection for their offspring.

It sometimes happens that ewes with an abundance of milk lose their lambs. It may be profitable to provide her with another that does not fare as well: to effect this, place the skin from the dead lamb over the body of the live one, and the unfortunate mother will own it. The skin need not remain on more than a day or two.

As soon as a lamb becomes smart, his tail should be taken off: the best way is to turn the animal on his back and hold his hind legs. The operator takes hold of the tail with the left hand, but is cautious not to pull it. Then place the knife across the tail about one inch from the body, near the intersection of the two cords with the tail; then, with the edge of the knife, shove up the skin about one-third of an inch; when the edge strikes between the joints, immediately cut it off. By this process, the skin will project beyond the bone, and of course heal much sooner. By cutting off the tail as the lamb stands on his feet, the wool prevents the cutting readily, and by pulling the tail, as is usual, it leaves the bone to project beyond the skin, and thus prevents the healing some days. The ewe lambs should be cut shorter than the wethers.

In respect to the business of castrating or gelding the lambs, it should be performed early, as there is less danger of too much inflammation taking place. The pouch should be taken off pretty close to the body, and when the operation is attended to early, there is no need of any applition to the wound.

The lambs should be washed in a decoction of tobacco water, say five pounds of good tobacco, steeped in a sufficient quantity to dip one hundred. This should be attended to about one week after the ewes are clipped, to destroy all the ticks which have by this time found shelter in the lamb's wool.

Three months and a half or four months is as long as is profitable for the lamb to draw milk from the ewe. Turn them into fresh and sweet feed, reserved for the purpose, either pasture or meadow, at a distance and out of hearing from the ewes: if possible, there should be no water in the lot, as they may over-satiate and injure themselves. The milk should be drawn from the ewes within four or five days after weaning, to prevent any bad consequences by the udder swelling.

The best way to get a smart and even lot of lambs, is to put out the buck only in the day-time with the ewes. I sometimes put out the buck two or three hours each day with the flock, stabling him the remaining part of the time. The method of turning a number of rams into one flock, is highly exceptionable, as tending to prevent the main object, and injure both sexes.

By placing ewes in full vigor with rams deficient in constitution, you will produce more females than males. To effect the contrary, let your rams be of full age and robust, placed with old or young ewes that are not in full maturity, and bucks will be multiplied more than ewes.

Merino ewes should not be allowed to breed until the third year. Their time of gestation is about five months, and are able to produce three births within two years. Those that are backward in taking the ram, the best means to be employed are those of good stimulating keep.

Lambs should by no means be winter-stocked with the ewes: being weaker, they cannot have an equal chance at the food.

In order to guard against the injury of the sheep-fly, which is more troublesome to breeding ewes, many breeders in this vicinity make use of Scotch snuff, thrown up the nose by a common syringe; a pound of snuff is mixed with eight quarts of water; one-half gill is sufficient for each nostril. It requires two hands to operate expeditiously. The head of the sheep partly enters a frame constructed for that purpose, and secured fast to receive the injection. The time selected for this operation is the fall season. Those sheep that are affected with the grub in the head, occasioned by this fly, may be sought out during the winter and spring months. They exhibit a general stupidity and dullness; stand rather drooping. The viscid matter that flows from the nose, is sometimes of a bloody color. Good keeping during the summer months, is the greatest preventive for this and most diseases that trouble the sheep family. Respectfully, yours,

Weybridge, Vt. S. W. JEWETT.

MIXING SOILS.

Some nine or ten years ago, in the early part of my farming, I had occasion to deepen a well about six or eight feet. The earth thrown out was a tenacious blue clay, just damp enough to cut into lumps, and adhesive enough to remain so. After finishing the well, the man who had charge of the farm was at a loss to know where to deposit it. Having a bare sandy knoll in one of the fields, which was not inaptly termed "personal property," from its being wafted about by every breeze, here to-day and there to-morrow, it occurred to me that the clay would hold the sand, and form a soil. I accordingly ordered it deposited there in heaps, the same as if manure. This was in the summer. In the fall the lumps were scattered over the surface, and left to the action of the rain and frost. In the spring it was found to have broken down, crumbled and slaked like lime. These heaps were reduced, and the clay evenly spread over the surface. The field received a coat of manure, was ploughed, and sown with oats and peas. That where the clay was applied produced the largest and most vigorous growth, of any other part of the field. In the fall it was sown with rye, and seeded down with timothy and clover. The rye as well as the clover was much more vigorous and heavy on that than any other part of the field. In fact, the person who occupied the farm after I left it, informed me that he lost his crop of grass on that part in consequence of its lodging. Thus the personal was made real or fast property, and remains so to the present day.

Having experienced such beneficial effects from mixing clay with sand, I was afterwards induced to try what effect sand would have on a rather retentive soil. The garden at Three Hills Farm, is a stiff clay loam resting on a strong tenacious clay subsoil, rather inclining to moisture. The second year after I purchased and took possession of it, I caused a coat of sand, from six to eight inches

depth to be put on one of the squares, which was spaded in with the manure, and I had the satisfaction of witnessing the most gratifying and happy results—the crop on that square was far superior to any other in the garden. Since then I have caused over five hundred one-horse cart loads of sand to be put in the garden, and the effect is still visible although the sand has disappeared.—*C. Bement's Address.*

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH ASHES?

Mr. Editor:—I have just got through with soap making, and, as usual, have a large quantity of leached and unleached ashes on hand. How shall I use them to the best advantage in the garden?

A Female Reader.

Without stopping to give a detail of the chemical composition of wood ashes, we shall give a practical reply to our esteemed correspondent. Experiments have seemed to show that, for purposes of tillage, *leached* ashes are just as good as the *unleached.* So that housewives may have all the use of their ashes for soap, and then employ them in the garden. Leached ashes become better by being exposed for some time to the air, absorbing from the atmosphere fertilizing qualities, (carbonic acid?)

So valuable are ashes regarded in Europe, that they are frequently hauled by farmers from twenty miles distance—and on Long Island they bring eight cents a bushel.

The ashes of different kinds of wood are of very unequal value—that af the oak the least, and that of the beach the most valuable.

A coat of ashes may be laid, in the spring, over the whole garden, and spaded in with the barnyard manure.

They may be dug in about gooseberry and currant bushes.

They are excellent about the trunks of fruit trees, spreading the old each year, and renewing the deposite.

They may be thinly spread over the grass plat in the door yard, as they will give vigor and deeper color and strength to the grass.

I have usually added about one shovelful of ashes to every *twenty* in making a compost for flowers, roses, shrubs, &c.

Ashes are peculiarly good for all kinds of melon, squash, and cucumber vines. This is well known to those who raise water melons on burnt fields, on old charcoal pits, &c. We have seen statements of cucumbers being planted upon a peck of pure, leached ashes, in a hole in the earth, and thriving with great vigor. The ashes of vines show a great amount of potash; and as wood ashes afford this substance abundantly, its use would seem to be indicated by theory as well as confirmed by experiment.

Lastly, whenever ground is liable to suffer severely from drought, we would advise a liberal use of ashes and salt.—*Indiana Farmer and Sentinel.*

Lime, Plaster, Salt, and Ashes.—Through the columns of your valuable paper I hope to make known an experiment which I adopted last season in the culture of corn. In the first place, I ridged my land on the first of May; then I took one bushel of lime, one of plaster, one of salt, and one of ashes, and mixed them all well together; then I dug the hole for the hill, and in each place I put as much of the composition as you could hold in one hand; then I put the corn on top, and covered it lightly with earth. The effect produced was astonishing. It is also a preventive against the grub, and all other insects which inhabit the cornfield.

I would recommend to those who should happen to try the above process, that if they could not spend time sufficient to put it into the hill, to place it on the surface as soon as the corn begins to show itself; and if the land is in tolerable condition, I will warrant them an extra crop.

In planting the corn in which I tried the experiment, I skipped now and then a hill in which I neglected to put in the composition; and it was perceptible as far as you could see over the field, where I put the composition; but where neglected, it was destroyed by the grub in a great measure.

This composition draws from the atmosphere carbonic acid gas, which is one of the most essential properties of matter in the growth of all vegetable productions. It also absorbs, on an average, four times its weight in water.

Upon a dry, sandy soil, it will prevent, in a great measure, the drought which we are subject to in the months of July and August, when moisture is very necessary for the setting of the ear.—*Philad. Sat. Courier.*

Smut.—Professor Johnston in a lecture lately delivered before the Chemistry Association, remarked that the sporules of this fungus are so exceedingly minute that it would take 2800 of them to cover an inch. There is no doubt, he says, but that they ascend through the sap vessels of the plant—for by examination, it could be seen where they had come up, having left their coloring matter in the tubes of the stalk. After passing through the stalk, the smut fixes itself under the root of the flower, which it renders barren, and as the grain ripens, the puff balls ripen also, and burst; scattering a black dust, so minute that it takes one million of them to lie across a single inch.

It may thus be seen how smut is propagated. Its particles are so small that thousands of them may attach to a kernel of wheat unobserved, and be soon with it.

Various substances will destroy its vegetating power, among which are blue vitriol, common salt, urine, and potash.—*Prarie Farmer.*

Take Care of your Apple Trees.—Mr R. L. Pell, of Ulster county, N. Y., who obtained the gold medal from the American Institute, for the best fruit farm in the State, gives the following account of his management:

To the Committee on Fruit Trees:

Gentlemen—Being desirous to compete for the premium to be awarded for the best fruit farm in the State, I offer my mode of managing.

For some years I have been experimenting upon the apple tree. Having an orchard of 20,000 Newton Pippin apple trees, I have found it very unprofitable to wait for what is termed the bearing year, and consequently it has been my study to assist nature, so as to enable the trees to bear every year. I have noticed that the Newton Pippin bears more profusely than any other kind, and consequently requires the intermediate year to recover itself, by extracting from the atmosphere and earth, the requisites to enable it to produce. If unassisted by art, the intervening year must necessarily be lost. If, however, it is supplied with the proper sustenance, it will bear every year.

Three years ago, in April, I scraped all the rough bark off a few of the apple trees in my orchard, and washed the trunk and limbs within reach with soft soap, trimmed out all the branches that crossed each other, early in June, and painted the wounded part with white lead, to keep out the moisture, then split open the bark, by running a sharp-pointed knife from the ground to the first set of limbs, in the latter part of the same month, which prevents the tree from becoming bark-bound, and gives the inner wood an opportunity of expanding. In July, I placed one peck of oyster shell lime around each tree, and left it piled about the trunk until November, when I dug the lime in thoroughly. The following year, I collected from those trees 1700 barrels of fruit, some of which was sold in New York for $4, and the balance in London at $9 per barrel. Strange as it may appear, they are now (1844) literally bending to the ground with the finest fruit I ever saw, a specimen of which is before you. The other trees in my orchard, not treated as above, are barren, next year being their bearing year.

Prices of Provisions.—We hardly know how to account for the present high prices of everything eatable in our market. Butter 24 cents per pound; beef steak 12 cents; roasting pieces 11 do.; poultry 16 to 18 do., and hard to be got at that; ham 10 to 12 cents—and other things in proportion. These quotations are higher than those of any other city in the Union. Why it is that Boston, situated in the midst of a most productive country, and commanding supplies in every direction, should be subjected to higher prices for provisions than other cities, we cannot imagine. So far as it affords evidence that the labor of the farmer is well remunerated, we do not complain; but we suspect it is not the farmer who "cuts the fat" in the way of profit.—*Bost. Mail.*

[It is about time that the farmer *should* get a fair profit on his products, as well as other classes.]

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 10, 1845.

From J. Breck & Co., 20 varieties of extra fine Hyacinths, in a great variety of colors, double and single; also, Pæony tenuifolia, and a variety of fine Polianthus—all cut flowers.

From J. A. Kenrick, a stand of Magnolia blooms, vars. conspicua, purpurea, and soulangiana, and a specimen of Berberis aquifolium.

From Azel Bowditch, a fine truss of a seedling Pelargonium.

From Parker Barnes, six pots of Fuschias, the new varieties in bloom, viz: Multiflora, Enchantress, King, Defiance, Brennus, and Chauvierii, several of which were very beautiful.

From W. Quant, gardener to Col. Perkins, 20 or 30 trusses of superior Pelargoniums, a great majority of them as fine as any ever shown in the Society's stands. For the Committee,

H. W. Dutton.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

J. F. Allen, Esq., of Salem, presented some very fine specimens of Black Hamburg Grapes and Peaches. The grapes were well colored and highly flavored. The peaches (clings) blushed at each other's beauty. Their flavor, not equal to the peaches of August and September, but to the sick they must prove very grateful.

For the Committee,

S. Walker, *Chm'n.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE YELLOWS IN PEACH TREES.

About the year 1795, peach trees, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, began to die without any apparent cause. Soon after, they began to perish in like manner more and more remotely from the city. By 1810, few peach trees were alive in the State of New Jersey. They began to die around New York about 1801, and in the state of Connecticut about 1815.

The unknown cause of this strange death of trees—before considered as hardy as other fruit trees, has been termed the "*Yellows*," and has been called a disease, in analogy to those epidemics which at times lay waste human life. It is, perhaps, the first and only instance of any affection in the vegetable kingdom, that can be called, with propriety, *disease*. It has all the appearance of being constitutional, bearing no resemblance to the decline and decay caused by bad soil, unsuitable temperature, or local injuries.

Hitherto all efforts to discover the cause of this fatal malady have been made without success. What produces the "yellows," is as much unknown as what produces the cholera. One circumstance has doubtless prevented a very general and thorough search for the cause of the yellows. Everywhere we have occasionally seen an insect *(Ægeria excitiosa,)* that eats into the bark of peach trees, near the surface of the ground. Whenever a person discovers this insect at work, he imputes the death of his trees to that. Most people stop here, merely looking about for some mode of keeping out or destroying the peach worm.

Now, the effects of the yellows are as different from those of the boring of the peach worm, as the small-pox is different from the cut of a knife.

If everybody could be made aware of this difference, research would be universally awakened, and receive a direction that might lead to the most valuable results. A great step will be gained if cultivators would understand what is meant by the term "*yellows*." For this reason I deem it of great importance to present in the Cultivator, a clear, unmistakable description of this fatal disease.

There are two marks or symptoms by which the presence of the disease is indicated. One is, the shooting out from the body or limbs of the tree, very small, slender shoots, about the size of a hen's quill. The leaves upon these shoots are commonly destitute of green color, as if blanched, or as if grown in a dark cellar; and, like the shoots that bear them, are of diminutive growth—rarely exceeding an inch in length. These shoots do not usually start from the common, visible buds at the points where the leaves join the stem, but from unseen latent buds in the bark of the trunk or large branches.

The other symptom is the ripening of the fruit two to four weeks before its natural season of maturity. Most generally, also, the fruit, whatever be its natural color, is more or less spotted with purplish red specks. If shoots, such as above described, appear upon a tree, or without them, if the fruit upon any part of it (not wormy,) ripens before the proper time, it may be certainly known that the tree has the yellows.

These are not the only marks or symptoms of the disease, but they are those which are the most readily discovered. The ordinary leaves of the tree, or at least those upon the diseased portion of it, commonly undergo a slight change of color. Instead of a bright glossy green, they assume a dull, yellowish tinge. The wood, also, when the disease is considerably advanced, becomes unelastic, so that its branches, when moved by the wind, instead of the graceful waving of health, have a stiff, jerking motion. These two last mentioned symptoms will not readily be seen but by a practiced eye.

What I have further to say concerning this disease, may most conveniently be stated in separate sections.

Sec. 1. The slender shoots, spoken of above, do not appear to ripen their wood perfectly. They continue in a great degree herbaceous till frost comes. For this reason, or because no buds are formed on them, they perish the succeeding winter.

Sec. 2. The fruit may exhibit marks of disease, when the other symptom (slender shoots) is not discoverable. But, on the other hand, I have never seen the slender shoots on any part of the tree, without the fruit (if there was any) being affected.

Sec. 3. The fruit, the first season of attack, usually grows to its proper size. The second season, it is uniformly small—not more than a half or a quarter of its proper size.

Sec. 4. Whatever be the natural color of the fruit, it is more or less, when diseased, colored with purplish red; generally in specks or coarse dots. The flesh, quite to the stone, is often colored, and most deeply around the stone. By the colored specks a person may easily distinguish by the eye diseased from healthy fruit, as it is offered in market.

Sec. 5. The taste of diseased fruit cannot be exactly described, for want of appropriate words. The word insipid almost describes it. There is an absence of all agreeable flavor, and there is not much that is disagreeable. A few sorts retain, in spite of disease, some of their exquisite peach flavor.

Sec. 6. In the first summer of disease, it is not always that the whole tree appears affected. The slender shoots may show themselves on one branch only, the rest of the tree having every appearance of health. In like manner, the fruit upon one branch may ripen four weeks too soon, upon another two weeks too soon, and upon the rest of the tree, at the natural time. The second season, all the fruit will ripen three or four weeks too soon.

Sec. 7. The tree sometimes dies the next year after the appearance of the disease, and sometimes lingers along with a feeble life for two or three years. Sooner or later, however, it is overcome by the disease. I have never known, nor have I heard authentically, of any tree recovering from it.

Sec. 8. Soil, whether of clay or sand, whether moist or dry, whether cultivated or in grass, manured or unmanured, does not appear to me, clearly, either to increase or diminish the liability to disease.

Sec. 9. Trees standing in exposed and sheltered situations, walled and in open ground, on hills and in valleys, seem alike and equally liable to the yellows.

Sec. 10. Trees standing in places where people are passing to and fro very often near them, though not exempt from the disease, appear less liable to it than others. This is strikingly exemplified in the city of New Haven, where trees standing close by the sidewalks, outlive all others. The same fact I have observed upon my own premises.

Sec. 11. Luxuriant and vigorous growth is no protection against the disease. Trees have grown five feet in the same season when they have shown the marks of the yellows. On the contrary, slow growth is, perhaps, (I cannot speak confidently,) favorable to health. On this point I give the following fact: Five years ago this fall, I dug a hole in my meadow, a foot square and eighteen inches deep, threw back the earth and planted a peach stone. It came up the next spring, and has grown very slowly. It is now only fortyfive inches high, but perfectly healthy; while every other tree planted at the same time in my garden, a few rods off, grew vigorously, bore fruit, took the yellows, and have been dug up.

Sec. 12. When the disease commences in a garden or orchard containing a considerable number of trees, it does not attack all at once. It breaks out in patches, which are progressively enlarged, till eventually all the trees become victims to the malady. Thus in an orchard of two and a half acres, all the trees were healthy in 1827. The next year two trees on the west side of the orchard, within a rod of each other, took the yellows. In 1829, six trees on the east side of the orchard were attacked, five of them standing within a circle of four rods diameter. In 1830, fifteen more were attacked, fourteen stood within a circle of four rods diameter. A similar fact is now apparent in my neighborhood. A fine lot of two hundred young trees, last year in perfect health, now show disease in two spots, near the opposite ends of the lot, having exactly six diseased trees in each patch, contiguous to each other, while all the other trees are free from any marks of disease.

Sec. 13. Young trees, even in the first summer of their growth, and before they have blossomed, sometimes take the yellows. For this reason, many suppose the disease to be hereditary. Upon this point my observation has not furnished me with facts that seem conclusive. Young trees from a diseased parent, do indeed, take the yellows; so do those from a healthy parent, and one, as appears to me, is as liable to do so as the other. At present, it may be best to consider this point not settled.

Sec. 14. Whether the disease is communicated from tree to tree through the medium of the blossoms, as is believed by many, is also an unsettled point. I have not known a case where such a communication of disease was clearly proved. On the contrary, there is some negative evidence that throws a doubt upon the correctness of the supposition. I took a blossom from a diseased tree and applied the dust (pollen) to the blossom of a young tree in my garden. The tree thus exposed to infection, showed no mark of disease, either in that or the succeeding year.

Sec. 15. If a bud from a diseased tree is inoculated into a healthy stock, whether peach, apricot, or almond, the stock will become diseased and die. As this is a fact of some importance, I will furnish some evidence of it. I took some buds from a tree having symptoms of the yellows, and inserted them into peach, apricot, and almond stocks. Some of the inoculations took well, but all showed marks of disease the next season. The peach and almond stocks, with their buds, died the second winter after inoculation. One apricot stock lived five years, but its peach top grew in that time to be only three feet high. Further proof is furnished by a communication to the "New York Farmer," some years ago, from David Thomas, of Western New York: "In 1823 I procured," he says, "a box of peach trees from the neighborhood of New York. I observed some of them to be of

feeble growth, and fearful of losing kinds so rare and so high priced, I budded some into a most thrifty stock in the nursery, and some into thrifty trees in my peach orchard. On the young stock, two buds took, but never sprouted; and in less than a year it dwindled like the tree whence the buds were taken, and died. Every tree in my peach orchard so budded, has been long since dead, and no other peach trees have died in that orchard."

Sec. 16. In an orchard or garden containing both young and old trees, the young trees will generally be diseased first, the old trees last.

Sec. 17. From the very limited opportunity I have had to compare the liability to disease of different varieties of peaches, I incline to the opinion that the Connecticut Red Rareripe and the Early Ann are the last to take the yellows.

Sec. 18. Peach trees budded on apricots, plums and sweet almonds, are liable to the yellows.

Sec. 19. Plum trees are not subject to any disease analogous to the yellows. But the apricot, standing in the neighborhood of diseased peach trees, is subject to a sudden decline, ending in death, which I can trace to no visible cause. The growth of the branches becomes feeble; manuring, digging, pruning, all have no effect upon the vigor of the tree. Nothing will save it. Nectarines are subject to the disease, and show it in the same manner as the peach.

Sec. 20. The following fact gives reason to believe that the disease commences in a tree between the month of September and July following. In the month of September, I took buds from a tree apparently in full health. The buds, inserted into young stocks, grew thriftily and without disease, for three years. But the tree from which they were taken, showed marks of disease in July following the time they were taken.

Sec. 21. There is no connection that I have been able to discover, between the yellows and the curled leaf, except that the leaves of trees, much diseased by the yellows, do not curl.

Hitherto, no means of warding off or curing the yellows have come to my knowledge. Most of the applications for the cure of the disease have been made on the supposition that it was caused by the peach worm—such as ashes, scalding water, charcoal, lime, salt, saltpetre, fish oil, and urine. All of them have more or less agency in excluding the borer, but are not all effectual even for that purpose. Some of them have seemed to promote for a time the growth of the trees, and to give a deeper green to their leaves; but none, that I have ever observed, have at all checked the progress of the yellows. I have tried some applications to the bark of diseased trees, such as diluted oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, strong lye of potash, and chloride of lime—not much expecting success; for it is probable trees absorb nothing through the bark. But until we know, as we never shall know, all the processes of nature, we cannot know beforehand what is to be the effect of any application to a living plant. Since the discovery of the means of infusing into living wood various substances calculated to preserve it from decay or to give it desirable colors, by placing solutions of them in contact with the sap vessels, which are cut across, it may lead to a useful discovery, if diseased peach trees should be made to absorb a variety of matters. Some one may be found that will modify or change the diseased action of the tree—decompose the poison, if there be any. It is my intention, next summer, to institute a series of experiments upon this plan, if I can find a sufficient number of subjects to operate upon.

NOYES DARLING.

New Haven, Ct., Dec. 1844.

PROGRESS OF FRUIT CULTURE.

It is cheering to those who are laboring to promote the cultivation of fruit throughout our country, to witness the increased interest which has been manifested on this subject during the present season, compared with preceding ones.

If the same spirit be maintained for the next quarter of a century, every family in the land will be in the enjoyment of an abundance of choice fruit; and not only that, but the fruits of North America will be shipped to every country in the world.

Orchards have recently been planted on the most extensive scale, for the purpose of raising fruit for export to China and elsewhere. No pains nor expense have been spared to procure the most desirable varieties; and we are proud to know that Western New York has furnished some native productions that stand pre-eminent. Our famous "Northern Spy" apple has been in great demand. All the trees that were in any way fit to plant, have been sent out; many orchardists have planted one hundred trees of this variety alone.

If proper attention is bestowed to this subject, we believe that in a few years a vast number of varieties of superior merit to the best we now know, may be brought to notice, and contribute largely to the public good. Every man who aids in introducing a new and valuable fruit, is, in some degree at least, a benefactor of his race.—*Genesee Far.*

SPROUTING SEEDS.

Extract of a letter to Messrs. B. F. Smith & Co., Proprietors of the Rochester Seed Store, from a seed-grower in Massachusetts:

"I find from many years' experience, that much labor and vexation is saved by sprouting all small seeds before sowing, and especially onion and carrot. A little plaster of Paris mixed with the seed at the time of sowing, will absorb the water and separate the seed. Several years ago, I planted a large field of carrots, with the seed dry, without sprouting. The seed I knew to be good; but it was almost a total failure; and in searching for the cause, I found a small insect, (a sand-fly, I call it,) which sometimes in a dry time in the spring, is very numerous. This insect I found would destroy the seed as soon as it opened to vegetate. Since then, I have always sprouted my seed, and have never found any difficulty. Another advantage I have found in the practice is, that the seed will come up before the weeds, (say from two to four days,) and keep ahead of the weeds through the season. I have always recommended the practice to my customers, which is generally adopted.

If you are seed-growers, I need not mention that in sprouting seeds, they must not, for any great length of time, lie submerged in water. My practice is, to put the quantity of seed I wish to sprout into a bucket, and pour to it water sufficient to cover the seed. The water may be quite warm. Let it stand over night, or until the seed is sufficiently saturated; then drain off all the water, and let stand in a moderately warm temperature, till the seed sprouts; taking care to stir it, and not let the seed get dry."

Important Discovery—The Wheat Insect. In a late number of the New York Mirror, a correspondent gives an experiment made by himself, which will serve to throw some light upon the nature and character of the wheat insect. He says, "In the spring of 1844, I placed a bag containing half a bushel of white flint wheat, in a seed drawer, under glass, and near the furnace of my green house. On the 6th of March, 1845, I opened the bag, and to my surprise found thousands of living insects, such as are now presented you—some were on the point of leaving the kernel, others were just commencing to eat through, and many were perfectly formed, and running about in all directions. Six years ago I was in the habit of soaking my early grains in salt brine, for the purpose of destroying the egg of the insect, which I assured my neighbors, much to their amusement and unbelief, was ensconced in the kernel. Now, by accident the fact is made manifest. The insect would not have appeared until June, perhaps, had the wheat been sown. The warm situation it occupied in the green house brought it thus early to maturity."

Making and Saving Manures. Several interesting and useful volumes have been written on the management and application of farm-yard manure. I can say little more on this subject at this time, than give the opinion, that we manage the whole affair in a most wasteful and unscientific manner generally. Instead of saving carefully every solid and liquid substance about our premises, and by combining them with bog muck, the sediment of bogs and ditches, parings from the road side, loam from wood lands, and decaying vegetables, making them *leaven* the whole lump, with the addition of ashes, soot, plaster, lime, salt, &c., we suffer thousands of loads to be exposed to sun and rains, which dissipate the most valuable portions, and impoverish our means of prosperity.

Every family who uses a barrel of soft soap in a year, may saturate two cords or four ox cart loads of loam with suds and filth of the wash room, which would be a good top-dressing to an acre of grass land, or half an acre of wheat. I could speak of other wastes which happen about almost every house, which if they were saved, and properly composted, would manure in the State of Maine 100,000 acres of wheat. In China, almost no cattle are kept, and no dependence placed on barn-yard manure. Their sole resort is, to the composts formed from the refuse matter about human dwellings, and the most of that land which sustains 300,000,000 human beings is a garden.—*Dr. Bates' Address.*

New Theory of Mildew. We find it stated in the Canadian Agricultural Journal, that Mr. Heywood, lecturer on Chemistry, at the Sheffield (England) Medical School, recently gave a lecture before the Norton Farmers' Club, wherein, among other things, he advanced what to us is a new theory for the formation of honey-dew and mildew.

Our readers are aware that many theories have been advanced; some attribute it to one thing, and some to another. Mr. Heywood explains the phenomenon in this way. Mildew is caused by the rapid evaporation of water from the leaves of plants after a wet spring, when the salts the water contained were left on the surface of such plants as were already matured, while others, which were in a growing state, appropriated them to their uses.

Honey-dew was caused by an excess of carbon in the plant, which could only occur in dry weather, when the other ingredients could not be furnished for it to combine with.—*Maine Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, May 14, 1845.

POTATOES—MANAGEMENT OF SEED, &c.

There seems to be a greater difference of opinion or practice among farmers in respect to the management of potato seed, than that of any other crop. The disputed points to which we particularly refer, are—Are whole or cut potatoes best for seed?—and in case they are cut, should the sets be planted very soon after, or kept some days, or even weeks?

We do hope that some exact experiments will be made this season, to determine which is the better way in both these matters. We have no theory or experience of our own that we are disposed to advance by way of proof against, or in favor of, either of the methods above specified—but the practice we favor is, to cut potatoes for seed, and to plant the sets as soon after as possible—and in this course we think we are with the majority, though this fact of itself alone, by no means proves that that course is the best.

An extensive and very successful grower of potatoes, in a communication to the Louisville Journal, has the annexed remarks relative to the question whether whole or cut seed is best:

"I find that some persons have questioned the propriety of cutting the potato for seed, into sets, as directed in my last communication to you, and say that Knight, (the famous horticulturist,) was in favor of planting whole potatoes. This is true—but many very intelligent men questioned his authority on that point; and when that most useful of all agricultural bodies, 'The Highland Society of Scotland,' came into existence, it instituted a series of experiments to ascertain the 'comparative produce of different modes of planting potatoes.'

The following is a condensed account of the experiments made:

The Messrs. Drummond, of Sterling, with the Irish blue potato, on the same piece of ground, and under similar circumstances. The space which each experiment occupied, was forty square yards; land drilled and dunged at the rate of thirty tons the imperial acre.

The first plot was planted according to the directions of Mr Knight—tubers whole, six inches distant in the row, and rows four feet apart, running north and south. Forty square yards required nine pounds of sets, and produced 364 pounds of potatoes—being per acre, 136 bushels of seed, and 550 bushels of produce. Net increase, four hundred and fourteen bushels.

A plot same size, and similarly prepared—sets *cut* of the common size. Seed required weighed twelve lbs.; produce, 376 pounds—being 18 bushels of seed per acre, and 568 bushels of produce. Net increase, *five hundred and fifty bushels*. In this plot, the potatoes were the most equal in size.

A number of experiments made with great care and accuracy, under the direction of Prof. Lindley, in the garden of the London Hort. Society, resulted similarly to those above given.

The writer in the Journal gives the following as his own mode of preparing seed potatoes:

"Select well shaped, even potatoes, not too large, nor too small. Cut them, leaving one good eye at least to every set; prepare them from two to three weeks at least, before you plant; and each day as you cut, roll your sets in pulverized lime, and spread them on the barn floor to dry; when dry, heap them in a corner till taken out to plant. If this plan is pursued, and the ground well prepared, you may rest assured that a good and sound crop of potatoes will be produced."

There is nothing in the foregoing suggestions that we are disposed to object to, save the *length of time* which it is advised should elapse between the preparing and the planting of the seed. *We* would plant in two, or three days, at farthest, after cutting. Nevertheless, the writer above is not alone in his practice—and experiments which we have seen reported, so far from proving any one mode to be the best, have rather served to disprove the superiority of one process over another in the management of potato seed. We have seen results of experiments in which it was apparently shown to be the better way to plant *whole* tubers for seed,—again, the results of other trials have indicated that *cut* sets are best. We recollect, also, instances where failures in the crop have been imputed to keeping the seed too long out of the ground after cutting; and others where defects in the crop were ascribed to planting the seed *too soon* after cutting.

It is really desirable—and it certainly seems practicable—to decide which is the best method in each of the disputed processes in the two cases. Let some of us attempt to do this, and next harvest make our report.

If we may venture a farther suggestion in regard to the potato crop, we would say—Give the tubers, that are to be, a mellow bed and a wide berth—they request "the largest liberty," and always pay the cost of it. In hoeing, form the hills rather broad than high. As a protection against the "rot," should it occur again this year, we would advise the use of a mixture of salt and ashes, applied in the hill—two parts of ashes to one of salt. We would apply the same again at the second hoeing, around the plants. This *may* fail as a protection, for it is not less true that the real cause of the rot is as yet, *to a certainty*, undiscovered, than that it is impossible, in this state of doubt as to its origin, for any one to prescribe a *certain* remedy for, or preventive of it. Our recommendation may prove abortive, but *nous verrons*. We would not omit to say, that as a further preventive, we would not apply crude barn manure in the hill.

SOAKING SEED CORN.

If any one is disposed to test the saltpetre soak recommended below, care must be taken that the solution is not made too strong, for thereby the germinating property would be jeopardied. We would not put over 3 ounces of saltpetre to a gallon of water. The Louisville Journal says:

"Hart Mussey, Esq., of this place, took a small portion of corn, with which he planted a field, soaked it in solution of saltpetre, and planted five rows with seed thus prepared. These five rows yielded more than twentyfive rows planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. For three years we have published, from time to time, statements showing the value of the saltpetre soak for corn and other seeds, and yet probably not one-tenth of our readers use this or any other soak. For several years we have soaked all our corn, with the most gratifying results. None of it has ever been touched by the grub, and it grows with a rapidity that shames the sluggishness of grass and weeds. We planted some corn last year on the 6th of May, soaked as usual, and in just twentyeight days it stood 22 inches high—ground rich, but not manured that year. A pound of saltpetre in enough water to cover a bushel of corn, is about the proportion."

GUANO.

We give below the analysis of a cargo of guano, imported in the barque Commerce, which can be obtained at $40 per ton. The samples of this cargo which have been submitted to us are of a coarser appearance and not so thoroughly decomposed as the cargo of the Samos, but according to the analysis by Mr Teschemacher, it is nearly of equal value. As to its ammoniacal strength, we can testify to its power, for we had the curiosity to go into the hold of the vessel while her cargo was discharging. How the men engaged in it could remain five minutes at their work, we could not imagine: for ourself, we were obliged to make a precipitate retreat. It had the same effect upon us that would be experienced by a strong inhalation of the contents of a bottle of fresh salts, of the apothecaries:—

[COPY.]

Cargo of Guano per bark Commerce, from Ichaboe—arrived at Boston, May, 1845.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed samples of the above guano, taken by myself from the cargo, and fixed the ingredients as follows:

Ammoniacal salts, containing 6 3-5 parts pure ammonia,	21 per ct.
Salts of potash and soda, chiefly muriates and sulphates,	4 "
Animal matter and sand,	7 "
Phosphate and oxalate of lime, and phosphate of magnesia,	46 "
Water, (moisture,)	22 "
	100

(Signed) J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

Boston, 9th May, 1845.

For Fruit Trees.—Scrape the trunk and main limbs; then wash with a solution made of 2 lbs. potash and 4 of salt, dissolved in ten gallons of water. About the 1st of June, make a mixture as follows: Boil 2 lbs. leaf tobacco in a gallon of water, until reduced to half a gallon; pour it off into a vessel, add 5 gallons of good soft soap, and 2 lbs. sulphur; stir the whole well together, and paint the body of the tree with it from the earth up to the limbs.—*Amer. Far.*

Drought.—Rain is much wanted at this time in our vicinity: mill streams are very low, and grass on uplands is suffering. At the time of writing this, (Tuesday,) the wind is at the north-east—an indication that rain may be forthcoming. If we do not get it speedily, much damage, it is feared, will result to the grass crop.

☞Fruit trees in the vicinity of the city, wear a very promising appearance, and bid fair for an abundant yield.

Don't omit in the press of other business, to keep an eye on the caterpillar.

☞Plant a goodly lot of pumpkins, for a fall bite for your cows—and we would advise to sow a plot with corn broadcast, for the same purpose.

☞Faithfully perform *your* part in seeding the earth, and trust the issue to Heaven's providence and bounty, upon which the husbandman, above all others, is peculiarly dependent for prosperity in his pursuit.

☞The favor of our highly esteemed friend "B." will appear in our next. We should be glad to hear from him oftener than semi-occasionally.

To Preserve Eggs.—Dip them in a strong solution of lime, like whitewash; take them out, let them dry, and then pack away in powdered chalk or plaster of Paris.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending May 11.

May, 1845.	7 A M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 5	62	63	58	W.
Tuesday, 6	42	60	52	E.
Wednesday, 7	45	68	57	W.
Thursday, 8	36	46	46	N.
Friday, 9	38	56	42	E.
Saturday, 10	36	56	52	E.
Sunday, 11	53	80	80	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 12, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 325 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 840 Sheep, and 1920 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were fully sustained. We quote Extra $6. First quality, $5,75. Second quality, $5,25 a 5,50 Third quality, $4,50 a 5.

Working Oxen—Sales $65, $72, and $85.

Sheep.—"Dull." Sales from $1,50 to 3; a lot of weathers unsold.

Swine.—Selected small shoats 4 1-2 and 5 1-2; ordinary lots 4 1-8 and 5 1-8. Old hogs from 4, 4 1-2 and 5. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The business of the past week exhibits some large operations with the trade at a slight decline from our last quotations.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 51 a 53—Southern, round yellow, 50 a 51—Southern flat yellow, 47 a 48—do. do. white 45 a 46—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 74 a 75—do. Southern, 70 a 74—Oats, Southern, 30 a 32—Northern do. 35 to 36—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 00 a 00—Bran, 20 a 21.

FLOUR. At the close of the week there was a better feeling in the market for those descriptions most suitable for the retail trade

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $0 00 a 4 87—do. wharf, $4 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low P'd new $4 75 a 4 87—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 4 87—Georgetown, $0 00 a 5 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 4 87—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 94 a 5 00—do fancy brands $5 12 a 5 50—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 50 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. The market still continues a good deal depressed, and the general operations of the trade have been at some reduction, compared with our last report.

Beef—Mess 4 new bbl. $10 50 a 11 00—Navy—$9 50 a 10 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 25—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $15 00 a 00 00—do Clear $14 50 a 00 00 do. Mess, $13 00 a 13 50—do Prime $10 00 a 10 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½—Hams, Boston, 8¾ a 9—Southern and Western, 8¼ a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

Sales during the past week amount to about 100,000 lbs. Sellers generally seem disposed to realize at present rates, in view of the large clip which will soon be ready for the market.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 42 a 48 c.—American full blood, do 38 a 40—Do. 3-4 do 35 a 37—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 34—1-4 and common do 30 a 31—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 37—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Advices from London to April 18, state, that the stock was reduced, and prices were supported with great firmness.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 13 a 00; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 13 to 18 per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

SALE OF FULL BROODED NORMAN HORSES.

The subscriber having relinquished Farming, will offer at Public Vendue, at his Farm in Moorestown, Burlington County, N. Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire Stock of NORMAN-HORSES, consisting of two Imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Buonaparte;" two Imported Mares—three full-blooded Stud Colts, one two and four years old—two full blooded Fillies, three and four years old—two Fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blood Canadian Mare, three and four years old, and one Filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well bred English Mare, broke and kind to harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation, (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the United States,) in all the principal Agricultural papers. In a few words, they are the *Canada* Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the Fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the Committees At the Fair of the American Institute, in New York city in October last, he received the Silver Medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the Colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of Sale, some of which, no doubt, may be purchased.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., March 15, 1845.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.

April 30.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen., on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York, or at their factory on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, or by letter, post paid addressed "To the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York," or from the several agents of the Company in the country who advertise it for sale, or an order sent by any captain of a vessel can obtain it.

Terms cash on delivery—For one barrel, $2; two barrels, $3 50; three barrels, $5; four barrels and up to six, at $1 67 each; seven barrels at $1 50 is $10 50; and at the rate of $1 50 per barrel for any greater quantity, free of cartage and other expenses.

The subscribers are appointed agents for selling Poudrette and all orders directed to them will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, March 26 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

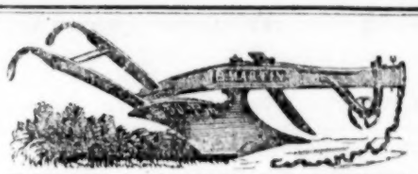
A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 14. 51 and 52 N. Market street.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

51 and 52 North Market Street



MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS. JOSEPH BRECK & CO offer to the public, a splendid collection of Dahlias, including all the old varieties worthy of cultivation, and fifty superb newly imported extra fine sorts.

Catalogues are ready for distribution, and the lovers of this showy flower are invited to call and receive one.

Catalogues will be sent to any part of the country when desired Orders by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

Also, catalogues of implements; Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Herbaceus Plants; Chrysanthemums; Phloxes; Carnations, &c.

Gentlemen wishing for any thing in the Horticultural or Agricultural line will do well to call at the old establishment, Nos. 51 and 52 Market street, (up stairs) where they will find as extensive an assortment as can be found in the United States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Wag of a Witness.—Our legal gentlemen sometimes run against perfect snags in the shape of witnesses, and of the way in which one of our eminent lawyers was thrown all aback by a wag of a witness he was cross-questioning, we are about to speak.

A woman had been complained of for disturbing the neighborhood in which she resided, and several witnesses were called to prove the charge. One of them testified that the woman not only talked and sang extremely loud herself and at very unseasonable hours, but that she had some female acquaintances who visited her, and that they, too, were far from being as quiet as the peace of the neighborhood demanded.

Lawyer. Do you mean to say that loud laughing and talking disturbs the neighbors?

Witness. Distinctly I do.

L. You say that the woman who lives in this house has some female acquaintances who visit her.

W. I said so once.

L. Who are they, and what are their names?

W. Why there's Mrs. Gadder.

L. Does she make any noise?

W. Tremendous! You never heard the like!

L. Well, who else?

W. Can't exactly say just now.

L. But you just said there were some females who visited the house. Mrs. Gadder, as you call her, isn't *some.*

W. Ain't she, though?

L. Of course she is not.

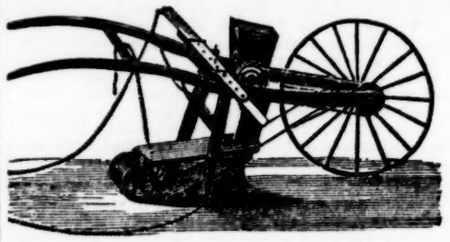
W. Well, if you could hear her once, as I have, cutting up and putting in, *I rather guess you would think she was some!*

The judge had hard work to quiet the laugh which followed, and the lawyer was perfectly willing to give up his witness as a bad customer.—*N. O. Pic.*

A Wise Man.—The following circumstance is said to have actually occurred in a town in New Hampshire. A farmer, who never was distinguished for the brilliancy of his intellect, found considerable difficulty in putting a head into a hogshead. At length, his patience being exhausted, he called his son, a lad of ten or twelve years of age, and put him into the hogshead, giving him directions to hold the head in its place, while he, the farmer, drove the hoops. The plan succeeded, to a charm. The head was soon firmly secured in its place, much to the joy of the farmer. But his exultation vanished on hearing his son calling in a sepulchral voice from the interior of the cask, "Father, father, how am I to get out?"

A gentleman boasting of the neatness and regularity of his wife, said—"If I get up in the night, pitch dark, I can find my clothes, down to my very gloves, all in their proper places. I was up this morning before daylight, and"—(the gentleman here put his hand into his pocket, and took out his wife's night cap instead of his handkerchief!)

A gentleman employed an Irishman to trim some trees for him. He went out in the morning, and on returning at noon, was asked if he had completed his work. "No," was the reply, "but I have *cut them all down, and am going to trim them this afternoon.*"



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Bage, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles. 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Boston.

New Flower Seeds.

The subscribers have received by the steamer Cambria an additional supply of choice Flower Seeds, containing many new and rare varieties, enumerated in our Catalogue for 1845, which our customers and friends are invited to examine.

They may be had on application at the Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market st. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion — A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter. $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub-soil plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen SPRUCE POLES, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 SPRUCE POLES, 10 to 30 feet in length; CEDAR POSTS, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.